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THE Wheat SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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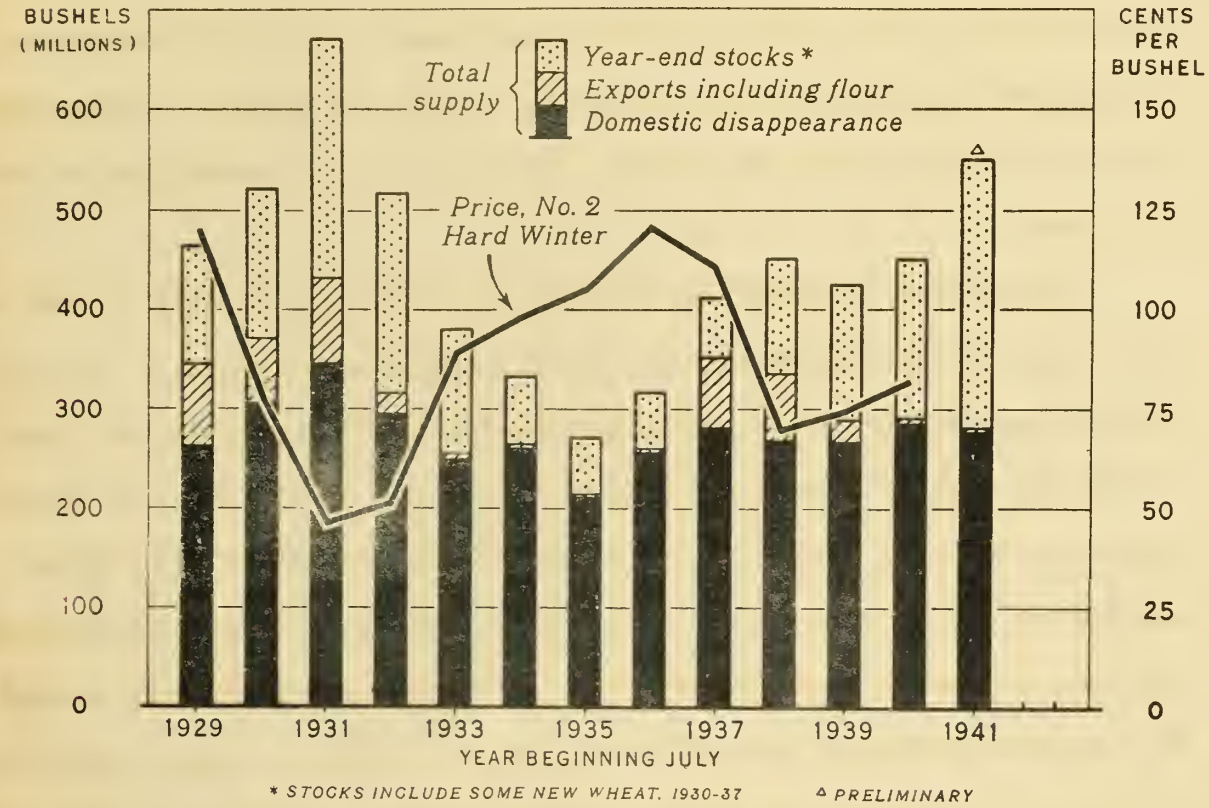
HARD RED WINTER WHEAT: DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. SUPPLY, AND PRICE AT KANSAS CITY, 1929-41



U. S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 35687 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF HARD RED WINTER WHEAT HAS VARIED LITTLE IN THE LAST 5 YEARS. FOLLOWING 4 YEARS (1933-36) OF SMALL CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH CURTAILED EXPORTS, COMPARATIVELY LARGE EXPORTS IN 1937-38 WERE POSSIBLE BECAUSE OF SMALL CROPS IN OTHER SURPLUS-PRODUCING COUNTRIES, AND IN 1938-39 BY THE GOVERNMENT EXPORT PROGRAMS. EXPORTS IN THE LAST 3 YEARS HAVE BEEN CURTAILED BY THE EUROPEAN BLOCKADE AND RELATIVELY HIGH DOMESTIC PRICES. AFTER REMAINING RELATIVELY SMALL FOR 5 YEARS, STOCKS AT THE END OF THE 1939-40 YEAR WERE SLIGHTLY ABOVE THE 10-YEAR (1931-40) AVERAGE, AT THE END OF THE 1940-41 YEAR WERE ABOUT A THIRD ABOVE, AND BY THE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR ARE EXPECTED TO BE MORE THAN TWICE THE AVERAGE.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Summary

Domestic wheat prices are now only slightly below prices a month ago, having recovered from a sharp break on October 16, associated with adverse foreign news. On October 24 prices at Kansas City were 4 cents above the loan rate; at St. Louis, Minneapolis (hard spring), and Portland they were 2, 8, and 10 cents, respectively, below. Prices of domestic spring wheat at Buffalo were about 12 cents higher than the price of Canadian wheat of comparable quality, c.i.f., duty paid, at the same market. Large-quantity imports of milling wheat are prevented by import quota restrictions on wheat and flour.

With a crop estimated at 961 million bushels and the July 1, 1941 carry over placed at 387 million bushels, total supplies are now placed at 1,348 million bushels, 250 million bushels above the supply a year ago and about 100 million bushels above the record high in 1931. On the basis of present prospects, domestic disappearance is expected to total about 670 million bushels and exports to continue restricted. This would indicate a carry-over next July of about 650 million bushels. If the acreage in 1942 is reduced to the acreage allotment figure of 55 million acres, average yields would result in a crop of only about 650 million bushels. Supplies thus would total about 1,300 million bushels compared with the 1,348 million bushels for the current year.

World wheat production, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China and also excluding continental Europe, where trade is restricted by the blockade, may be about 140 million bushels below the 2,764 million bushels produced in 1940. An increase of about 100 million bushels, however, indicated for continental Europe, makes the estimate for the world total, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China, slightly smaller than in 1940.

-- October 25, 1941

THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- In the 10-year period 1931-40 the carry-over of old wheat in the United States averaged about 230 million bushels, and domestic disappearance about 688 million bushels.

Domestic wheat prices from the spring of 1933 to the spring of 1937 were unusually high in relation to world prices as the result of small crops in the United States. In 1937 United States production was large and prices declined. In 1938, with domestic production again large, with a record world crop, and with lower commodity prices generally, prices again declined, and would have averaged still lower had it not been for the loan and export-subsidy programs which held domestic prices above export parity.

Prices received by growers for wheat during the year beginning July 1939 averaged 69 cents, and for the year beginning July 1, 1940, averaged 68 cents. In the 1939-40 year, prices continued relatively high compared with the usual relationship to prices in other countries, as a result of only a moderately large carry-over, reduced acreage, poor prospects for 1940 yields, and holding of wheat in expectation of higher prices.

Prices advanced sharply in September 1939, following the outbreak of the European war, and again in December, influenced by war developments and by poor crop prospects in Argentina and the United States. In the middle of May 1940, following the turn of events in Europe, selling became heavy and most of the gains were lost. From the middle of May until the middle of August prices declined seasonally, then they advanced until the middle of November. After declining to the middle of February, they again rose, influenced by new legislation affecting loan rates and are now little below the high level of 1937.

The 1941 wheat loan rate, based on the July parity price of wheat, represents an average national loan rate to farmers of approximately 98 cents per bushel. In 1938-39 the loan averaged 53 cents, in 1939-40, 64 cents, and in 1940-41, 65-1/2 cents. At important terminal markets the loan values for 1941 are as follows (1939-40 values in parentheses): No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City $1.10 (.77) and at Chicago $1.15 (.81), No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis and at Chicago $1.15 (.81), No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis $1.15 (.87), and No. 1 Soft White White at Portland $1.05 (.73).

Domestic Wheat Crop Estimate Increased 3-1/2 Million Bushels

The October 1 estimate of wheat production totaling 961,194,000 bushels was 3-1/2 million bushels larger than was indicated a month earlier. This was the result of an increase of this quantity in the spring wheat indication. Winter wheat production is unchanged from the August estimate

of 684,966 million bushels. The 1941 indicated production of all wheat is 18 percent above last year's harvest of 816,698,000 bushels, 29 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 747,507,000 bushels, and second only to the 1,008,637,000-bushel crop in 1915.

Production of all spring wheat was indicated at 276,228,000 bushels, compared with 227,547,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 178,090,000 bushels. Yields based on late harvesting and threshing returns were enough higher than the September 1 indications to add nearly 3-1/2 million bushels to the production estimate of a month ago, although test weight and quality were lowered as a result of wet weather damage. The increase was principally in North Dakota. There were some offsetting decreases in yields but none was greater than 1/2 bushel per acre in any State of importance in spring wheat production. Further loss and damage can occur to the grain that was still out on October 1, especially in North Dakota and Montana where there was the highest percentage of unfinished harvesting.

Durum wheat production was estimated at 44,490,000 bushels, compared with 34,776,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 27,598,000 bushels. Yields materialized better than anticipated, with increases of 1/2 bushel per acre over September 1 in North Dakota, the leading durum wheat State, and in South Dakota. The Minnesota yield was a half bushel lower. The average yield for the durum wheat States was 16.9 bushels per acre, compared with 11.1 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 9.3 bushels per acre. This is a record yield for durum wheat.

The production estimate for other spring wheat was 231,738,000 bushels. In 1940 it was 192,771,000 bushels and the average 150,492,000 bushels. North Dakota largely accounts for the increase over the September 1 estimate. The other-spring wheat yield of 16.8 bushels per acre also sets a top record, and stands well above last year's 13.5 bushels and the 10-year average of 10.7 bushels per acre. Even with the high wheat production and yields in most States, only North Dakota is setting a new record with its estimated 17.5 bushels per acre for both durum and other spring wheat.

Wheat Supplies in 1942-43 May be Slightly Below Present Year

With a crop estimated at 961 million bushels and the July 1, 1941 carry-over placed at 387 million bushels, total supplies are now placed at 1,348 million bushels, 250 million bushels above the supply a year ago and about 100 million bushels above the record high in 1931. On the basis of present prospects, domestic disappearance is expected to total about 670 million bushels and exports to continue restricted. This would indicate a carry-over next July of about 650 million bushels. If the acreage in 1942 is reduced to the acreage allotment figure of 55 million acres, average yields would result in a crop of only about 650 million bushels. Supplies thus would total about 1,300 million bushels compared with the 1,348 million bushels for the current year.

Drought conditions over a large eastern area have become intense during the past month. This is in contrast to a superabundance of moisture in many interior sections of the country where field work is being delayed and

outstanding crops damaged by continued wetness. From southern Kentucky southward and in the Atlantic area, the seeding of fall-grain crops has been delayed because of continued dryness and considerable grain seeded in dust is not germinating. Showers recently in the eastern Ohio Valley were helpful. In the central, southwestern, and much of the western portions of the Winter Wheat Belt seeding has been delayed by too much rain. Reports indicate that many fields in the lower Great Plains, especially Oklahoma, will have to be reseeded. In these interior sections all early seeded wheat has come up to good stands and is growing rapidly. In the northern Plains, and generally from the Rocky Mountains westward, conditions are satisfactory nearly everywhere.

October 1 Farm Stocks Slightly Larger Than 1931 Record

Stocks of wheat on farms on October 1 (including wheat on farms under Government loans) were estimated at 492,324,000 bushels, slightly more than the 490,594,000 bushels in 1931, the previous peak in records extending back to 1926. Stocks this year were 123 million bushels larger than a year earlier and 155 million bushels above the 10-year (1930-39) average. A considerably higher percentage than usual of the wheat crop was still on farms in North Dakota, Montana, and Washington, States in which the harvest was delayed by wet weather. Stocks on farms this year were 46.9 percent of the 1,050.3 million bushels farm supply for the year beginning July 1 (farm stocks July 1 plus production), compared with 50.1 percent in 1931, 41.1 percent in 1940, and the 10-year average of 41.8 percent.

The disappearance of wheat from farms between July 1 and October 1 was 558 million bushels. In other words, 53.1 percent of farm supplies were either moved off farms or used on farms between July 1 and October 1. This movement from farms was larger than that of last year (530 million bushels) and larger than average (470 million bushels).

October 1 stocks in 3 positions (on farms, in interior mills and elevators, and in commercial centers) for 3 years and the 1934-39 average are shown in table 1. These 3 items together total 1,001 million bushels, 260 million bushels above a year earlier. Figures for merchant mills will be available in early November.

Table 1.- Wheat stocks in interior mills and elevators, on farms and in cities (commercial) on October 1, average 1934-39, annual 1939-41

Item	Average 1934-39	1939	1940	1941
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Interior mills and elevators	134,522	155,862	185,488	223,975
Farm stocks	299,985	338,658	369,447	492,324
Commercial stocks	120,897	161,987	186,523	284,920
Total in 3 positions ...	555,404	656,507	741,458	1,001,219

Domestic Wheat Prices Only Slightly Below Prices a Month Ago

Domestic wheat prices recently declined sharply but then recovered and on October 24 were generally only about 3 cents below prices a month earlier, and about 7 cents below the high for the season to date. After rising slightly in the latter part of September, prices declined gradually until mid-October, reflecting the disturbed international situation. On October 16 futures dropped the limit of 10 cents upon reports of German successes in Soviet Russia and the fall of the Japanese Cabinet. In a few days, however, the market recovered its 10-cent loss with millers and other processors as well as speculators taking advantage of the low prices - prices well below the loan values. Prices significantly below loan rates tend to restrict marketings and thereby support prices. On October 24 prices at Kansas City had risen to 4 cents above the loan rate but at St. Louis, Minneapolis (hard spring), and Portland they were 2, 8, and 10 cents, respectively, below.

Prices of domestic spring wheat at Buffalo on October 24 were about 12 cents higher than the price of Canadian wheat of comparable quality, c.i.f., duty paid, at the same market (table 3). On September 9 it was widest, reaching 17-3/4 cents. Large-quantity imports were prevented by import quota restrictions. 1/ Table 3 also shows f.o.b. prices at ports in Canada, Argentina, and Australia.

Table 2.- Weighted average cash price of wheat, specified markets and dates, 1940-41

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No.2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Soft White Portland 1/	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month-												
July	72.4	98.7	70.7	98.3	78.8	100.4	77.4	99.3	75.8	103.1	73.5	86.5
Aug.	72.6	105.0	69.3	106.6	73.5	106.1	76.6	108.0	76.6	108.5	73.3	94.2
Sept.	78.2	111.6	75.8	114.1	81.8	113.5	83.5	118.2	82.6	115.9	74.3	97.3
Week ended												
Sept. 6	77.9	109.4	74.5	111.8	79.8	109.9	82.6	114.3	80.7	113.4	74.1	96.3
13	76.5	114.9	73.9	115.9	80.1	115.9	83.3	121.6	82.6	116.9	72.8	99.4
20	77.7	113.0	75.6	114.0	80.6	116.1	82.4	121.7	82.5	115.8	74.3	97.9
27	80.0	109.4	77.0	113.3	84.0	111.8	84.9	118.0	85.4	114.2	75.7	96.0
Oct. 4	82.3	110.8	79.3	114.9	86.5	114.4	87.2	118.2	88.3	116.8	75.2	95.8
11	82.8	102.7	81.2	112.9	86.5	111.6	89.2	114.7	89.1	113.3	74.8	94.2
18	83.1	93.1	81.5	110.0	90.1	105.6	90.5	101.4	90.8	111.0	75.6	92.5
High 2/	86.1	114.9	81.5	115.9	90.1	116.1	90.5	121.7	90.8	116.9	75.7	99.4
Low 2/	71.2	96.9	68.1	96.8	72.0	98.2	72.3	96.5	73.3	102.4	71.9	84.3

1/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked.
2/ July 5 to Oct. 18, 1941 and corresponding dates 1940.

1/ The quota established for imports of Canadian wheat (other than wheat unfit for human consumption), placed at 795,000 bushels for the year beginning May 29, 1941, was filled during the week ended September 20, 1941.

Table 3.- Wheat prices per bushel in four exporting countries, Friday nearest mid-month, January-September 1941, and weekly, October 1941

Date (Friday mid-month)	Hard wheat: U. S. No. 1 D.N.Sp. 15 percent protein Buffalo c.i.f.	Hard wheat: Canada No. 2 Man. Buffalo c.i.f. duty paid	Hard wheat: Canada No. 1 Man. Montreal f.o.b. 1/	Hard and semi-hard wheat: U. S. No. 1 D.H.W. Galveston f.o.b. 2/	Hard and semi-hard wheat: Argentina Rosafe f.o.b. 3/	Soft wheat: U. S. No. 1 Portland f.o.b.	Soft wheat: Australia F.o.b. 4/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 18	98-3/8	111	---	94-7/8	50.4	76	68.1
Feb. 14	91-1/8	111-5/8	---	86-3/8	52.0	74	68.1
Mar. 14	97	114-3/4	81.6	93-3/4	51.7	77	69.4
Apr. 18	100-1/8	115-3/4	80.7	99-1/2	51.1	76	69.4
May 16	108-3/4	116	82.0	104-1/2	52.0	84	69.4
June 13	110	116-1/4	82.0	106-5/8	52.0	92	69.4
July 18	106-1/8	115-1/8	81.6	111	53.0	83	69.4
Aug. 15	119-1/4	114-1/8	80.1	121-3/4	53.0	94	69.4
Sept. 12	128-1/4	113-7/8	79.1	128	53.6	100	69.4
Oct. 3	127-5/8	124-3/8	81.6	126-3/8	53.6	95	69.4
10	125-3/8	121-3/8	79.1	123-3/4	53.6	94	69.4
17	118-7/8	119-1/4	77.5	117	53.6	92-1/2	69.4
24	123-7/8	111-3/4	78.8	122-5/8	54.2	95	69.4

Current average farm prices are less than quotation about as follows: 1/ Canada 28 cents, 2/ United States 30 cents, 3/ Argentina 13 cents, and 4/ Australia 10 cents.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- Total world supplies of wheat, excluding Soviet Russia and China, increased sharply from 1924 to 1933, largely as a result of increased acreage. From 1934 to 1936, supplies declined, following successive years of small yields and increased world demand. Supplies increased slightly in 1937. With above-average yields on the large acreage, supplies in 1938, 1939, and 1940 were the largest on record, and prospects for 1941 are for another large crop.

World wheat prices declined in the period 1924-33 with the increase in world supplies. The sharp decline in prices after 1929 was caused largely by the general decline in industrial activity and commodity prices. From the spring of 1933 to the summer of 1937, world wheat prices moved upward, reflecting world-wide recovery in commodity price levels, currency depreciation, and reduced production. The world price for the 1937 crop remained practically unchanged from that of a year earlier. In 1938, world prices again declined sharply as a result of record world production and weakness in demand. Prices in 1939-40 remained low but averaged higher than a year earlier, influenced by general expectations of increased demand for wheat as a result of the war, and by

poor crop prospects in Argentina and the United States. In 1940-41 large supplies in surplus countries and reduced trade held world wheat prices to low levels.

World wheat and flour exports in 1937-38 were about 518 million bushels, in 1938-39 about 638 million bushels, and in 1939-40 about 625 million bushels. With reduced shipping in 1940-41, as the result of the blockade and other conditions, exports of wheat and flour declined to about 465 million bushels. Net exports from the United States in 1937-38 were 99 million bushels, in 1938-39 they were 106 million bushels, in 1939-40, 45 million bushels, and in 1940-41 they were down to 34 million bushels.

World Wheat Production, Excluding Continental Europe, the U.S.S.R., and China Estimated 100 Million Bushels Below 1940

It still appears that world wheat production, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China and also excluding continental Europe, where trade is restricted by the blockade, may be about 140 million bushels below the 2,764 million bushels produced in these same countries in 1940. 2/ However, an increase of about 100 million bushels is indicated for continental Europe so that the world total, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China, is slightly smaller than in 1940.

The total of 3,520 million bushels now indicated for the Northern Hemisphere represents a decrease of 23 million bushels from the indication a month ago, largely due to declines reported from Europe, notably Italy, Portugal, and Sweden. The estimate for Europe for 1940 was also revised from 1,325 to 1,300 million bushels largely because of reductions in the estimates for Italy and Spain.

The United States crop at 961,194,000 bushels is 145 million bushels larger than in 1940. The first official estimate for Canada places the crop at 306,459,000 bushels, consisting of 290,042,000 bushels of spring wheat and 16,417,000 bushels of winter wheat. The present estimate is 245 million bushels smaller than the very large crop of 551 million bushels produced in 1940. As a result of unfavorable harvesting conditions, especially in the Peace River area, however, the November estimate is expected to show some reduction from the first estimate.

The present crop in continental Europe indicated at about 1,330 million bushels is larger than the very small crop of about 1,227 million bushels produced last year but still below the 10-year (1931-40) average of 1,509 million bushels. Production in Spain is estimated at 108,944,000 bushels compared with 79,412,000 bushels last year, and that in Portugal at 14,882,000 bushels compared with 9,921,000 last year. Wheat production in France is reported somewhat above last year's small outturn but still considerably

2/ Continental Europe is excluded from the total because it is largely out of the world trade picture at the present time. This figure should not be confused with the previously published total which included continental Europe; nor should the present figure for continental Europe be confused with that previously published for all of Europe.

below average. The crop in Italy is placed as 262,715,000 bushels compared with 261,252,000 bushels the revised figure for last year. The crop in the Scandinavian countries is reported to be small, with Sweden at 12,493,000 bushels compared with 15,459,000 bushels last year. In the United Kingdom production is well above pre-war with fair yields on increased acreage.

The estimate for the crop in Asia is somewhat reduced from a month ago. The indicated outturn in Japan is 53 million bushels compared with 59,371,000 a month ago, and 66,134 million bushels a year ago. The crop in India is placed at 374 million bushels compared with 403 million bushels in 1940. The crop in Turkey appears to be significantly below the 151 million bushels a year ago.

The crop in Argentina has been deteriorating. While the crop in the South and Central sections remains fairly satisfactory, in the North prospects are poor in many regions as the result of frosts in September and continued dryness. In late October severe frosts again covered large areas of Buenos Aires, and parts of south Santa Fe and eastern Pampa. On the basis of the reported sown area average yields would give an outturn of about 215 million bushels. However, at the present time it appears that yields will do well to reach average. The seeded acreage is now placed at 17,915,000 acres, which is nearly 2-1/2 percent larger than last year's acreage. The crop in Australia has been officially (preliminary) placed at 145 million bushels. It is reported that soaking rains are required in New South Wales, but that elsewhere conditions are favorable.

Soil Conditions Favorable for New Crop in Europe

Soil conditions are favorable for starting the next crop in Europe. The season is backward, however, and seeding has been delayed. Most countries are reported planning increases in wheat acreages. Limiting factors in many areas include shortages of labor, draft power, and fertilizer, and in some areas also war activity.

Table 4.- Wheat: Production, in specified countries, 1938-41

Country	1938	1939	1940 1/	1941 1/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Northern Hemisphere				
United States	931,702	751,435	816,698	961,194
Canada	330,010	520,623	551,390	306,500
Mexico	11,939	14,771	13,337	12,500
Total (3)	1,303,651	1,286,829	1,381,425	1,280,190
Continental Europe (26)	1,769,000	1,622,000	1,227,000	1,330,000
British Isles (4)	81,000	72,000	73,000	80,000
Europe (30)	1,850,000	1,694,000	1,300,000	1,410,000
North Africa (4)	118,000	149,000	113,000	128,000
Asia (6)	639,000	626,000	660,000	595,000
Total 43 countries	3,911,000	3,756,000	3,454,000	3,413,000
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total, excluding Soviet Russia and China 2/	4,018,000	3,863,000	3,561,000	3,520,000
Southern Hemisphere				
Argentina	379,142	119,453	271,141	215,000
Australia	155,368	210,248	82,640	145,000
Union of South Africa	17,093	15,310	16,240	16,000
Estimated world total, excluding Soviet Russia and China 2/	4,638,000	4,269,000	3,991,000	3,956,000

1/ Data are, in many instances, unofficial forecasts and should be interpreted as indications only.
2/ Includes, besides countries listed, estimates for wheat-producing countries for which reports are not available.

Prices in Winnipeg and Buenos Aires Continue Steady

Prices in both Winnipeg and Buenos Aires, where minimum prices are in effect, have continued to fluctuate very little, and average only slightly different from prices a month ago (tables 3 and 5).

Table 5.- Average closing price of December wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1940-41

Period	Winnipeg 1/		Buenos Aires		Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month -										
July	67.8	71.5	---	---	76.2	107.3	70.7	99.9	75.2	102.4
Aug.	67.8	69.3	---	---	74.0	115.3	68.3	108.1	72.1	110.1
Sept.	66.7	67.8	---	---	78.1	121.7	73.0	115.3	77.1	116.3
Week ended										
Sept. 6	67.8	67.8	2/65.6	3/55.4	77.2	120.2	72.2	113.9	76.4	115.4
13	67.8	68.3	2/63.0	3/55.2	76.3	123.1	71.2	117.2	75.5	118.2
20	66.0	67.6	2/58.7	3/55.0	77.5	121.5	72.4	115.2	76.4	115.5
27	65.5	67.3	3/55.0	3/55.4	80.2	121.3	75.3	115.1	79.2	115.7
Oct. 4	65.6	69.7	3/51.2	3/55.6	82.2	122.4	76.8	115.0	80.4	116.6
11	65.2	69.4	3/50.8	56.4	82.8	119.5	77.2	113.0	80.8	113.7
18	65.1	67.1	3/46.3	56.7	85.4	112.8	79.9	107.6	83.2	107.8
High 4/	67.8	72.2	5/77.1	6/56.7	85.4	123.1	79.9	117.2	83.2	118.2
Low 4/	65.1	67.1	5/46.3	6/55.0	71.9	106.1	66.4	98.8	70.5	101.2

1/ Conversions at official rate, which is 90.909 cents. Any United States buyer of Canadian grain would be required to make settlement in terms of United States dollars through an agent of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official rate.
2/ Oct. futures.
3/ Nov. futures.
4/ July 5 to Oct. 18, 1941, and corresponding dates, 1940.
5/ Oct. and Nov. futures.
6/ Nov. and Dec. futures.

Table 6.- Estimated wheat surplus for export or carry-over in four important exporting countries, Oct. 1, 1938-41 1/

Position	1938	1939	1940	1941
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
United States	333	310	420	669
Canada	239	464	668	587
Australia	23	32	91	2/ 42
Argentina	45	181	30	106
Total	640	987	1,209	1,404

1/ Carry-over at the beginning of the year (United States, July 1; Canada August 1; Argentina, January 1; Australia, December 1 of the previous year) plus production minus domestic utilization for the year, minus monthly exports to date. Exports for September for United States, Australia, and Argentina, are estimated.
2/ Based on official exports through February 1940, and unofficial estimates for succeeding months.

Table 7.- Movement of wheat, including flour, from principal exporting countries, 1938-39 to 1941-42 1/

Country	Exports as given by official sources						Date
	Total			July 1 to date shown			
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
United States 2/	115,784	54,274	40,670	16,205	6,674	5,550	Aug. 31
Canada	159,885	210,212	209,553	45,091	39,250	63,495	Sept. 30
Argentina	116,116	177,246	100,062	27,439	24,150	17,620	Aug. 31
	Shipments as given by trade sources 3/						
	Total		Week ended 1941			July 1-Oct. 18	
	1939-40	1940-41	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	Oct. 18	1940-41	1941-42
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America ..	209,872	221,087	4,273	3,219	3,962	48,565	71,891
Argentina	173,776	98,420	2,000	1,124	1,514	38,355	26,620
Total	383,648	319,507	---	---	---	86,920	98,511

1/ See June 1941 Wheat Situation for latest available figures for countries other than those shown. 2/ Includes flour milled in bond from foreign wheat. 3/ From Broomhall's Corn Trade News and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

Table 8.- Percentage of hard red spring, and durum wheat in specified grades, average 1934-40, annual 1940-41
(Based on inspected receipts at representative markets, August 1 to September 30)

Item	Hard Red Spring wheat				Durum wheat			
	Sub-class	Average 1934-40 1/	1940	1941	Sub-class	Average 1934-40 1/	1940	1941
		Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
	Dk.N.S.	97	97	98	H.A.Du.	96	89	91
	N.S.	3	3	2	A.D.	3	9	8
					Durum	1	2	1
Grade								
1 Heavy		12	18	8		---	---	---
1		23	46	38		35	23	22
2		15	18	22		37	54	46
3		21	14	25		13	15	15
4		12	3	5		7	4	7
5		8	1	1		6	2	4
Sample		9	0	1		2	2	6
Special grades								
Tough		1	2	2		2	6	13
Light Smutty		1	1	1		0	0	0
Smutty		1	0	0		0	0	0

1/ Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.

Table 9.- Hard red winter wheat: Estimated United States supply and distribution, and price at Kansas City, 1929-41

Year beginning July	Stocks July 1	Crop	Total supply	Exports including flour 1/	Domestic disappearance 2/	Stocks June 30 3/	Price per bushel No. 2 Hard Winter 4/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Cents
1929	94	371	465	82	263	120	119.6
1930	120	404	524	65	306	153	75.5
1931	153	514	667	85	344	238	46.9
1932	238	281	519	22	296	201	50.9
1933	201	177	378	4	249	125	88.5
1934	125	208	333	3	262	68	98.1
1935	68	203	271	2	212	57	105.1
1936	57	260	317	3	257	57	121.4
1937	37	373	410	69	281	60	110.8
1938	60	390	450	68	268	114	69.5
1939	114	309	423	22	266	135	74.1
1940	135	315	450	6	284	160	81.9
1941	160	5/391	5/551	(4)	(275)	(272)	

1/ Exports plus shipment to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico; include flour made wholly from domestic wheat.
2/ Balancing item.
3/ Stocks June 30, 1930-37 included some new wheat.
4/ Weighted average; carlot sales reported in Kansas City Grain Market Review.
5/ Preliminary.

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1/ Selected tables used most frequently.

STATISTICS ON THE RYE SITUATION IN "THE WHEAT SITUATION" JUNE AND AUGUST 1941: